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Total pages, including cover letter: 23

PTO FAX NUMBER: 571-273-8300

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Title of Document Transmitted:	<b>TRANSMITTAL DOCUMENTS AND BRIEF OF APPELLANTS</b>
Applicant:	Howard Marantz et al.
Serial No.:	<b>09/629,117</b>
Filed:	July 31, 2000
Group Art Unit:	<b>2143</b>
Title:	<b>METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR OBTAINING A SET OF MAPS</b>
Our Ref. No.:	<b>G&amp;C 30566.112-US-U1</b>

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Due Date: December 2, 2005

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant: Howard Marantz et al.

Examiner: Alina A. Boumh

Serial No.: 09/629,117

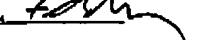
Group Art Unit: 2143

Filed: July 31, 2000

Docket: G&amp;C 30566.112-US-U1

Title: METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR OBTAINING A SET OF MAPS

## CERTIFICATE OF MAILING OR TRANSMISSION UNDER 37 CFR 1.8

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## MAIL STOP APPEAL BRIEF - PATENTS

Commissioner for Patents

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Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Dear Sir:

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Transmittal sheet, in duplicate, containing a Certificate of Mailing or Transmission under 37 CFR 1.8.  
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 Charge the Fee for the Brief of Appellant(s) in the amount of \$500.00 to the Deposit Account.

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G&amp;C 30566.112-US-U1

PAGE 2/23 \* RCVD AT 12/1/2005 2:51:05 PM [Eastern Standard Time] \* SVR:USPTO-EFXRF-6/25 \* DNI:2738300 \* CSID:+13106418798 \* DURATION (mm:ss):04:36

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**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**  
**BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES**

In re Application of: )  
Inventor: Howard Marantz et al. ) Examiner: Alina A. Boutah )  
Serial #: 09/629,117 ) Group Art Unit: 2143  
Filed: July 31, 2000 ) Appeal No.: \_\_\_\_\_  
Title: METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR )  
OBTAINING A SET OF MAPS )

**BRIEF OF APPELLANTS**

**MAIL STOP APPEAL BRIEF - PATENTS**

Commissioner for Patents  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Dear Sir:

In accordance with 37 CFR §41.37, Appellants hereby submit the Appellants' Brief on Appeal from the final rejection in the above-identified application, as set forth in the Office Action dated November 2, 2005.

Please charge the amount of \$500 to cover the required fee for filing this Appeal Brief as set forth under 37 CFR §41.37(a)(2) and 37 CFR §41.20(b)(2) to Deposit Account No. 50-0494 of Gates & Cooper LLP. Also, please charge any additional fees or credit any overpayments to Deposit Account No. 50-0494.

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**I. REAL PARTY IN INTEREST**

The real party in interest is Autodesk, Inc., the assignee of the present application.

**II. RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES**

There are no related appeals or interferences for the above-referenced patent application.

**III. STATUS OF CLAIMS**

Claims 11, 12, 23, 24, 35-37, 41, 45, and 49 are pending in the application.

Claims 1-10, 13-22, 25-34, 38-40, 42-44, and 46-48 have been withdrawn from consideration.

Claims 11, 12, 23, 24, 35-37, 41, 45, and 49 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being obvious in view of Berstis, U.S. Patent No. 6,182,010.

All of the above rejections are being appealed.

**IV. STATUS OF AMENDMENTS**

No amendments to the claims have been made subsequent to the final Office Action.

**V. SUMMARY OF CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER**

Independent claims 11, 23, and 35 are directed towards a PDA used to access geographic information (see page 8, lines 22-23). More specifically, an application on a PDA requests map data from a servlet (see FIG. 1; page 17, lines 11-15; page 18, lines 6-8; FIG. 3). The map data is then received by the PDA in the form of a mapset (see page 22, lines 1-5).

The claims specifically provide that the mapset contains map data for two (2) or more maps (see page 19, line 19-page 20, line 4). Further, the claims also specifically provide that the mapset was constructed prior to the servlet receiving the request from the PDA (see page 9, lines 10-18; page 18, lines 15-18; page 20, lines 5-13; FIG. 4; FIG. 5; page 21, lines 2-15; page 22, lines 3-5; page 23, lines 7-10; and page 24, lines 4-5). Once the mapset is received, the PDA formats and displays the mapdata from the mapset on a screen of the PDA (see page 16, lines 9-15; page 17, line 22-page 18, line 5; page 28, lines 5-7).

Appellants note (with particularity) that the claims provide that the mapset (which consists of two or more maps) is constructed prior to receiving the request for map data from the PDA.

Dependent claims 12, 24, and 36 provide that the request from the PDA to the servlet is a "GET" HTTP request (see page 21, line 16-page 22, line 5). As known in the art and set forth in the specification, such a GET request retrieves whatever information is identified by a request that specifies a uniform resource identifier (URI).

Dependent claim 37 merely specifies that the article of manufacture set forth in independent claim 35 is a personal digital assistant.

Independent claims 41, 45, and 49 provide a system, method, and article of manufacture respectively for accessing geographic information (see page 8, lines 22-23). All of the claim sets are from the perspective of a personal digital assistant and not the server perspective with limitations similar to those set forth in independent claims 11, 23, and 35. Initially, map data is requested from a servlet (see FIG. 1; page 17, lines 11-15; page 18, lines 6-8; FIG. 3). The next step in all of the claims diverges from the steps set forth in independent claims 11, 23, and 35. In this regard, the claims specifically provide that the map data in a mapset was constructed in parallel on multiple processing units (see page 9, lines 4-9; page 11, lines 9-14; page 12, line 22; page 15, lines 14-17; page 20, lines 11-21; page 22, lines 3-5; page 23, lines 7-14; FIGS. 3, 4, and 5). The remaining steps format and display the data as in claims 11, 23, and 35 (see page 16, lines 9-15; page 17, line 22-page 18, line 5; page 28, lines 5-7).

## VI. GROUND OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL.

Whether claims 11, 12, 23, 24, 35-37, 41, 45, and 49 are unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being rendered obvious by Berstis, U.S. Patent No. 6,182,010.

## VII. ARGUMENT

### A. Independent Claims 11, 23, and 35

Appellants traverse the rejections set forth in the final Office Action. Specifically, Berstis does not teach, disclose or suggest a PDA receiving a mapset containing data for multiple maps, wherein the mapset was constructed prior to the PDA requesting the data.

As stated in the summary, Appellants note that the claims provide that the mapset (which consists of two or more maps) is constructed prior to receiving the request for map data from the PDA. The rejection addresses the prior construction element of the claims relying on col. 7, lines 13-20 which provides:

In a preferred embodiment, graphical image 92 is stored in a local mass storage device such as mass storage device 54. Preferably, mass storage device 54 is a DVD ROM device. Disks can be stored which provide the images for an entire region. Local storage of the images provides for rapid retrieval and display. An alternative is to store the images in a server system provided by server 40 (as in FIG. 3). This approach provides nearly limitless storage, but it may have lower image access rates depending on the transfer rate of the wireless data link.

As can be seen from the above text (and the remainder of Berstis), there is no description or suggestion, implicit or explicit, regarding when a mapset is constructed. Instead, the text merely provides that images may be stored in a server system. However, the fact that a mapset comprised of data for multiple maps is constructed prior to even receiving a request for such map data from a PDA is unique and novel to the present invention. As stated in the background of the present specification page 8, lines 14-16:

When vector or raster-based data are needed, the information is typically created and downloaded upon request. Consequently, each time a map is requested, delays from obtaining and transmitting the requested map result.

The present claims clearly provide an advantage over the prior art in that the file is constructed prior to receiving a request. Accordingly, there is no delay for obtaining the map result to transmit to the client. Berstis fails to teach such a mapset construction. Instead, Berstis would fall within the prior art wherein the user experiences a delay while the data for the mapset is obtained.

The Office Action also relies on the abstract, figure 5, and col. 5, lines 53-65 to teach the timing of the construction of the mapset. However, contrary to that asserted in the final Office Action, these cited portions are consistent with col. 7, lines 13-20 in that images may be stored in a server system and Berstis completely fails to even remotely describe the claimed limitations. For example, the Abstract states that as the vehicle approaches a location, a visual image of the location is retrieved and displayed. The Abstract further provides that the image may be a photograph of the location displayed in a pop-up window or may be a graphic image or text that is superimposed on or associated with an image. However, as stated above, this portion of Berstis completely lacks explicit

or implicit descriptions, teachings, or any reference to when the photo, graphic image, or text was constructed.

Col. 5, line 66 –col. 6, line 14 describes FIG. 5 and provides:

When the vehicle reaches a selected distance (or time) away from intersection 90, a display function in the device is invoked to fetch a photographic image 92 of intersection 90 depicting the impending scene. This image is then displayed as shown in FIG. 5. The graphical image 92 in this example provides aid to the driver of the vehicle by allowing him or her to see landmarks, such as water tower 94 and tree 96, at the actual location 90 in their natural perspective. The image may be of any convenient format (e.g., jpeg, gif, png, or the like) that may be readily transmitted (if required), stored and displayed. In an illustrative embodiment, the image is displayed in a pop-up window 93 on graphical display 12. Preferably, the window is generated by the device's browser. Alternatively, if the device does not include a browser, a separate window may be created by the device's operating system.

As can be seen from this text, FIG. 5 merely describes how a photographic image is fetched and displayed to assist the driver in identifying landmarks. Again, nowhere is there any description of when map data is constructed into a mapset and that such data is constructed prior to the server receiving the request for the picture.

Again, the claimed mapset is comprised of two or more maps that are constructed together into the mapset prior to the request for map data. Additionally, the mapset is retrieved as a unit in response to the request for map data. With respect to Berstis, there is no mapset that is retrieved of such multiple maps. Even if one argues that the photo and a map are the two maps that are part of the mapset, Berstis expressly describes that the photo is retrieved separately and not as part of a mapset with the underlying map.

The last element relied upon is that of col. 5, lines 53-65 that describes FIG. 4. Again, there is a single map displayed on a display device and the location of the vehicle is displayed and updated continuously in real-time. Further, certain points may be designated as difficult to navigate. However, once again, this portion of Berstis (and the remainder of Berstis) lack any description or suggestion, implicit or explicit, or the construction of a mapset as claimed. The cited portion completely fails to describe when the map that is displayed is constructed.

In response to some of the above arguments, the final Office Action provides:

In response to Applicant's argument that Berstis does not teach, disclose, or suggest a PDA receiving a mapset containing data for multiple maps, wherein the mapset was constructed prior to the PDA requesting the data, the Patent Office respectfully submits that this is being taught in figure 5 of Berstis. Figure 5 illustrates a map as well as a photographic image of a physical area of a location on a PDA. The combination of the photo and the map is interpreted as a "mapset." As to whether or not the mapset was constructed prior to the PDA requesting the data, col. 2, lines 43-51 of Berstis discloses image contents being collected and stored on given physical media such as a server, which is transferred to a user's computer for display. The collection and storing imply that these images are created prior to the PDA requesting the data. Therefore, Berstis does teach the claimed feature and the rejection is sustained.

Appellants respectfully traverse the above assertions. Firstly, the combination of a photo and a map are not equivalent to a mapset as set forth in the claims. As claimed, the mapset is map data for two or more maps. A photo is not equivalent to a map or map data for a map. Instead, a photo is merely a graphical image of a particular landmark. In this regard, a landmark is not a separate map from the map that the landmark appears on. The claims specifically provide for map data for two or more maps. Nowhere is there any description of two or more maps in Berstis.

In addition, to interpret a photo as equivalent to the map data for two or more maps is wholly inconsistent with the definition of a mapset that is used in the claims and as set forth in the specification. Under *Phillips v. AWH* (Fed. Cir., No. 03-1269, 7/12/05) one must look to the written description for guidance as to the meaning of the claims (see page 16 of opinion). To interpret a photo as map data for a map that is included in a mapset is completely inconsistent with the use of map data and mapset as set forth in the specification.

The rejection relies on col. 2, lines 43-51 to teach the timing of construction of the mapset. The final Office Action makes the illogical assumption that merely because image contents are stored on a server means that the images are created prior to a PDA requesting the data. Firstly, the claims do not state that all of the data was created prior to the PDA requesting the data. Instead, the claims provide that the mapset (which is delivered in response to a request from a PDA for map data) is constructed prior to receiving the request for the data. In other words, the actual map data file or single mapset that contains map data for two or more maps (i.e., a mapset that is a combination of map data for multiple maps) is constructed into the single mapset prior to receiving a request for map data. Col. 2, lines 43-51 merely state that image content is stored on a CD-ROM in a vehicle or in a server. In this regard, as soon as a picture or any image is taken, it is stored somewhere. However, the claims do not provide for merely storing random content. Instead, the claims provide for storing a mapset that has map data for multiple maps. Further, the construction of this mapset is conducted prior to receiving the request for the map data contained within the mapset. Nothing in Berstis even remotely relates to or suggests the timing of construction of such a mapset. Col. 2, lines 43-51 does not even remotely describe a mapset or file that contains a combination of a picture/photo and a map.

In view of the above, Appellants submit that Berstis completely fails to describe, teach, suggest, or allude to multiple aspects of the presently claimed invention.

In addition, the various elements of Appellants' claimed invention together provide operational advantages over the systems disclosed in Berstis. In addition, Appellants' invention solves problems not recognized by Berstis.

In response to the arguments, the Advisory Action submits that the illustration of a photo and a map is interpreted as a mapset. Appellants note that to meet the claim limitations, not only must the map and picture both qualify as data for two or more maps, but the map and picture must be constructed together into a mapset that is constructed prior to the server receiving the request. Neither the Office Action nor the Advisory Action even remotely address such a combined mapset that is constructed prior to receiving a request from a PDA. Instead, the Actions merely state that both the picture and map are collected and stored on a physical media. The mere creation of two separate images – a photo and a map that are separately stored on a server completely fails to even remotely allude to the mapset as claimed. In this regard, two separate images are not a set of maps or mapset as claimed and described in the specification. Accordingly, Berstis' teaching clearly fails to meet an essential element of the claims – the construction of a mapset on a server prior to receiving a request from a PDA.

In addition, Appellants note that the reliance of a dictionary definition as set forth in the Advisory Action is in direct contradiction to the recent Federal Circuit decision of Phillips v. AWH (Fed. Cir. No. 03-1269, 7/12/05)(75 USPQ2d. 1321 at 1328-1331). In this regard, for the definition of the terms mapset and map data for two or more maps, the specification and claims should be relied upon (and not sole reliance on the dictionary as set forth in both the final Office Action and Advisory Action).

B. Dependent claims 12, 24, and 36

These dependent claims provide that the request from the PDA to the servlet is a "GET" HTTP request (see page 21, line 16-page 22, line 5). As known in the art and set forth in the specification, such a GET request retrieves whatever information is identified by a request that specifies a uniform resource identifier (URI).

In rejecting this claim element, the Office Action merely states:

It is well known in the art that a servlet is program that runs as part of a network service, typically an HTTP server and responds to requests from clients. In this case, since the PDA requests map data from a servlet, it must do so by a GET HTTP request.

Appellants respectfully disagree and traverse such an assertion. Namely, there are numerous ways in which to request or obtain data from a server. For example, the data could be pushed by the server or a servlet without a request being sent by a client.

Firstly, the final Office Action explicitly provides that Berstis fails to teach that map data is requested from a servlet (see rejection of independent claims 11, 23, and 35). The action then attempts to assert that since the PDA requests map data from a servlet, it must do so by a GET HTTP request. Without teaching requesting map data from a servlet, Berstis cannot possibly teach a specific methodology such as a GET HTTP request for requesting such map data. In this regard, it is illogical to first assert that a reference fails to teach a certain aspect but then relying on the existence of such an aspect to reject a dependent claim. The Action fails to cite any art relating to such a GET HTTP request used in connection with map data being requested from a servlet.

In view of the above, Appellants respectfully submit that dependent claims 12, 24, and 36 are allowable over the cited art.

C. Dependent claim 37 is Not Separately Argued

D. Independent Claims 41, 45, and 49

Appellants traverse the rejections set forth in the final Office Action. Specifically, Berstis fails to even remotely describe constructing a mapset in a parallel on multiple CPUs.

As stated above, independent claims 41, 45, and 49 are generally directed towards a PDA used to access geographic information. In fact, the claim elements are very similar between claims 11, 23, and 35 and 41, 45, and 49. However, the distinguishing limitation in claims 41, 45, and 49 provides that the map set is constructed in parallel on multiple processing units.

In rejecting these claims, both the Office Action and final Office Action merely state that these claims have similar limitations to that of claim 11. However, the parallel constructing and

multiple processing units are not similar limitations to claim 11. Further, none of the cited references even remotely suggest or allude to such claim limitations.

Under MPEP §2142 and 2143.03 "To establish *prima facie* obviousness of a claimed invention, all the claim limitations must be taught or suggested by the prior art. *In re Royka*, 490 F.2d 981, 180 USPQ 580 (CCPA 1974). "All words in a claim must be considered in judging the patentability of that claim against the prior art." *In re Wilson*, 424 F.2d 1382, 1385, 165 USPQ 494, 496 (CCPA 1970)." The rejection merely ignores the parallel processing and multiple CPU limitations. Such explicit claim language cannot merely be ignored.

Appellants presented the above arguments in response to the first Office Action but the rejection was not changed and the above arguments were not addressed in the final Office Action. In addition to the above, Appellants note that the Advisory Action also failed to respond to the above arguments. In view of the failure to address certain elements of the claims, there are clear errors in the examiner's rejections and an essential element needed to establish a *prima facie* rejection is omitted.

For at least the above reasons, Appellants submit claims 41, 45, and 49 are allowable over the cited art.

E. Conclusion

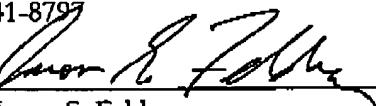
In light of the above arguments, Appellants respectfully submit that the cited references do not anticipate nor render obvious the claimed invention. More specifically, Appellants' claims recite novel physical features which patentably distinguish over any and all references under 35 U.S.C. §§ 102 and 103. As a result, a decision by the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences reversing the Examiner and directing allowance of the pending claims in the subject application is respectfully solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

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G&C 30566.112-US-U1

**CLAIMS APPENDIX**

1. (WITHDRAWN) A system for providing geographic information comprising:
  - (a) a server;
  - (b) map data for one or more maps stored on the server;
  - (c) a servlet executing on the server, wherein prior to receiving a request for the map data from a client, the servlet is configured to:
    - (i) identify one or more maps included in a mapset;
    - (ii) obtain map data for the one or more maps from the server; and
    - (iii) create a mapset comprised of the map data.
2. (WITHDRAWN) The system of claim 1 wherein the mapset is created utilizing multiple central processing units in parallel.
3. (WITHDRAWN) The system of claim 1 wherein the servlet is further configured to:

receive a request for map data from a client; and  
transmit the mapset to the client in response to the request.
4. (WITHDRAWN) The system of claim 3 wherein the request is a 'GET' HTTP request.
5. (WITHDRAWN) The system of claim 1 further comprising a MapGuide server configured to obtain spatial and attribute map data, and wherein the servlet obtains the map data from the MapGuide server.
6. (WITHDRAWN) The system of claim 1 wherein the mapset comprises a linear data stream.
7. (WITHDRAWN) The system of claim 1 wherein the servlet is configured to perform the identify, obtain, and create steps in response to receiving a request to add a work order.

8. (WITHDRAWN) The system of claim 1 wherein the servlet is configured to perform the identify, obtain, and create steps in response to receiving a request to delete a work order.

9. (WITHDRAWN) The system of claim 1 wherein the servlet is configured to perform the identify, obtain, and create steps in response to receiving a request to modify a work order.

10. (WITHDRAWN) The system of claim 1 wherein the maps included in the mapset are based on a work order identified by a dispatcher.

11. A system for accessing geographic information comprising:

- (a) a personal digital assistant;
- (b) an application on the personal digital assistant, the application configured to:
  - (i) request map data from a servlet;
  - (ii) receive the map data in a mapset constructed prior to the servlet receiving the request, wherein the mapset comprises map data for two or more maps;
  - (iii) format the map data;
  - (iv) display the map data on a screen of the personal digital assistant.

12. The system of claim 11 wherein the request is a 'GET' HTTP request.

13. (WITHDRAWN) A method for providing geographic information comprising:  
identifying one or more maps included in a mapset;  
obtaining map data for the one or more maps from a server;  
creating a mapset comprised of the map data; and  
wherein the identifying, obtaining, and creating are performed prior to receiving a request for map data from a client

14. (WITHDRAWN) The method of claim 13 wherein the creating is performed by multiple central processing units in parallel.

15. (WITHDRAWN) The method of claim 1 further comprising: receiving a request for map data from a client; and transmitting the mapset to the client in response to the request.

16. (WITHDRAWN) The method of claim 15 wherein the request is a 'GET' HTTP request.

17. (WITHDRAWN) The method of claim 13 the server obtains the map data from a database.

18. (WITHDRAWN) The method of claim 13 wherein the mapset comprises a linear data stream.

19. (WITHDRAWN) The method of claim 13 further comprising receiving a request to add a work order and wherein the identifying, obtaining, and creating are performed in response to the request.

20. (WITHDRAWN) The method of claim 13 further comprising receiving a request to delete a work order and wherein the identifying, obtaining, and creating are performed in response to the request.

21. (WITHDRAWN) The method of claim 13 further comprising receiving a request to modify a work order and wherein the identifying, obtaining, and creating are performed in response to the request.

22. (WITHDRAWN) The method of claim 13 wherein the maps included in the mapset are based on a work order identified by a dispatcher.

23. A method for accessing geographic information comprising:  
requesting map data from a servlet;  
receiving the map data in a mapset constructed prior to the servlet receiving the request,  
wherein the mapset comprises map data for two or more maps;  
formatting the map data;  
displaying the map data on a screen of a personal digital assistant.

24. The method of claim 23 wherein the request is a 'GET' HTTP request.

25. (WITHDRAWN) An article of manufacture comprising a program storage medium readable by a computer hardware device and embodying one or more instructions executable by the computer hardware device to perform a method for providing geographic information, the method comprising:

identifying one or more maps included in a mapset;  
obtaining map data for the one or more maps from a server;  
creating a mapset comprised of the map data; and  
wherein the identifying, obtaining, and creating are performed prior to receiving a request for map data from a client.

26. (WITHDRAWN) The article of manufacture of claim 25 wherein the creating is performed by multiple central processing units in parallel.

27. (WITHDRAWN) The article of manufacture of claim 25, the method further comprising:  
receiving a request for map data from a client; and  
transmitting the mapset to the client in response to the request.

28. (WITHDRAWN) The article of manufacture of claim 27 wherein the request is a 'GET' HTTP request.

29. (WITHDRAWN) The article of manufacture of claim 25 wherein the server obtains the map data from a database.

30. (WITHDRAWN) The article of manufacture of claim 25 wherein the mapset comprises a linear data stream.

31. (WITHDRAWN) The article of manufacture of claim 25, the method further comprising receiving a request to add a work order and wherein the identifying, obtaining, and creating are performed in response to the request.

32. (WITHDRAWN) The article of manufacture of claim 25, the method further comprising receiving a request to delete a work order and wherein the identifying, obtaining, and creating are performed in response to the request.

33. (WITHDRAWN) The article of manufacture of claim 25, the method further comprising receiving a request to modify a work order and wherein the identifying, obtaining, and creating are performed in response to the request.

34. (WITHDRAWN) The article of manufacture of claim 25 wherein the maps included in the mapset are based on a work order identified by a dispatcher.

35. An article of manufacture comprising a program storage medium readable by a computer hardware device and embodying one or more instructions executable by the computer hardware device to perform a method for accessing geographic information, the method comprising:

- requesting map data from a servlet;
- receiving the map data in a mapset constructed prior to the servlet receiving the request, wherein the mapset comprises map data for two or more maps;
- formatting the map data;
- displaying the map data on a screen of a personal digital assistant.

36. The article of manufacture of claim 35 wherein the request is a 'GET' HTTP request.

37. The article of manufacture of claim 35 wherein the article of manufacture is a personal digital assistant.

38. (WITHDRAWN) A system for providing geographic information comprising:

- (a) a server;
- (b) map data for one or more maps stored on the server;
- (c) a servlet executing on the server, wherein the servlet is configured to:
  - (i) identify one or more maps included in a mapset;
  - (ii) instantiate separate threads to obtain map data for the one or more maps from the server in parallel;
  - (iii) assemble a transient database comprised of the map data; and
  - (iv) create a mapset comprised of the map data using the transient database.

39. (WITHDRAWN) The system of claim 38 wherein the map data is comprised of raster data, vector data, and meta data for each map.

40. (WITHDRAWN) The system of claim 38 wherein the separate threads execute on multiple central processing units.

41. A system for accessing geographic information comprising:

- (a) a personal digital assistant; and
- (b) an application on the personal digital assistant, the application configured to:
  - (i) request map data from a servlet;
  - (ii) receive the map data in a mapset constructed in parallel on multiple processing units;
  - (iii) format the map data; and

(iv) display the map data on a screen of the personal digital assistant.

42. (WITHDRAWN) A method for providing geographic information comprising:  
identifying one or more maps included in a mapset;  
instantiating separate threads to obtain map data for the one or more maps from the server  
in parallel;

assembling a transient database comprised of the map data; and  
creating a mapset comprised of the map data using the transient database.

43. (WITHDRAWN) The method of claim 42 wherein the map data is comprised of  
raster data, vector data, and meta data for each map.

44. (WITHDRAWN) The method of claim 42 wherein the separate threads execute on  
multiple central processing units.

45. A method for accessing geographic information comprising:  
requesting map data from a servlet;  
receiving the map data in a mapset constructed in parallel on multiple processing units;  
formatting the map data; and  
displaying the map data on a screen of a personal digital assistant.

46. (WITHDRAWN) An article of manufacture comprising a program storage medium  
readable by a computer hardware device and embodying one or more instructions executable by the  
computer hardware device to perform a method for providing geographic information, the method  
comprising:

identifying one or more maps included in a mapset;  
instantiating separate threads to obtain map data for the one or more maps from the server  
in parallel;  
assembling a transient database comprised of the map data; and  
creating a mapset comprised of the map data using the transient database.

47. (WITHDRAWN) The article of manufacture of claim 46 wherein the map data is comprised of raster data, vector data, and meta data for each map.

48. (WITHDRAWN) The article of manufacture of claim 46 wherein the separate threads execute on multiple central processing units.

49. An article of manufacture comprising a program storage medium readable by a computer hardware device and embodying one or more instructions executable by the computer hardware device to perform a method for accessing geographic information, the method comprising:

- requesting map data from a servlet;
- receiving the map data in a mapset constructed in parallel on multiple processing units;
- formatting the map data; and
- displaying the map data on a screen of the personal digital assistant.

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**EVIDENCE APPENDIX**

**NONE**

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RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX

NONE

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